### THE KANSAS EMEUTE.

Movements In the Georgia Legis-THE RETALIATION BILL TO BE RECONSIDERED—PROPOSITION TO BAISE AN EQUAL PORCE TO OF-PORE THE OBIO PIVE REGISANTS—EXCITEMENT OF

on the 18th inst., in the Georgia House of Repre-

Mr. Jenes, of Muscogee, moved to reconsider the bill,

Mr. Johns, of Mushogee, moved to reconsider the bill, lest yesterday, providing for atta-hunerts in certain cases. Mr. J. said that he had no less the bill could be passed; but he wished it resonsidered, in crose that some mode of retalation on the North might be adopted. He was not portial to any particular mode of retalation, but he thought something shou do be doze.

Mr. Harris, of Futton, also favored the reconsideration. He had always been on the side of conservation since he had he'd a seat on the floor of the Hou, and had voted against the present bill because it was an emissualitien of the Georgia platform, and afforded loop heles through which the timid might escape from a many paper of that platform. "But the times, Mr. Speaker, are ominous. I hold in my hand a document, a preamble and resolution recently introduced into the Legislature of thio, which is the strangest document I have ever seen from my crade up to this hour. This document was not before my yearday. It puts an entirely new face upon this question, and induces me to vote for a reconsideration of the bill, against which I voted yesterday from constitutional reasons. I now vote for reconsideration of the bill, against which I voted yesterday from constitutional reasons. I now vote for reconsideration of the bill, against which I voted yesterday from constitutional reasons. I now vote for reconsideration in order that I may offer a mean't ule, and for his only." It seems that Col Lane, now no Kanesa, has recently been sending some information to Gov. Chase, of Ohio, and up in the heet thereof, the fallowing meanthe and resonation have been introduced in the Ohio Legislature, vir:—

Whereas, It is a matter of general notoriety that Kanasa Ferritory is being invaded from time to time by hordes of hostis raffia or, who are rundering and destroying property, but agains, who are rundering and estroying property, but agains, who are rundering and settory in property. Because of its "popular sovereignty," through its General Assembly, to raise, ar

cet the astilers from the depredations of the land pirates who sheat that Territory.

New, Mr, Speaker, I wished it understood that I am in wor of retailation; and I wish this bill reconsidered, in wider that I may strike out all alter its enacting clause, and insert the following:—

Wherear, a resolution has been offered in the Legislature of this, in the tollowing words:—

Resolved, that it is the duty of the State of Ohio, in the exerties of the "po uniar sovereignty," through its General Assembly, to raise, arm and equip five regiments of volunteers; to revise all the necessary provisions, munitions and nay, for its mentiles "ervice in Kansas, to preserve the poace and protest that Territory,

see of its "porniar sovereignity," through its General Arsemby, to raise, arm and equip five regiments of volunteers; to provide alt the nectosary provisions, munitions and pay, for an emotive service to Kanasa, to preserve the poace and protest the sentices from the capterdistions of the land gracts who had any the constitution, revolutionary in its character, and catery authorise of our rights under the rederal compact and whereas such interference on the part of that State is manufeorized by the constitution, revolutionary in its character, and catery authorized or our groperty, our honors, our dress and the lives of our wives and chifden are perilide by such wan too, aggressive and treasonable, action are periled by such wan too, aggressive and treasonable, and and whereas it is the right of any people to recel farce with force.

The flate of Georgia, basis be advised that the previsions of the resolution pendits in the Legislature of Ohio has been adopted, and efforts made to carry it mose effect by raising said regiments, it shall be his duty to raise a. like number of regiments, mily armed and equipped, at the expense of this State, and sufforts made to carry it mose effect by raising said regiments, it shall be his duty to raise a. like number of regiments, mily armed and equipped, at the expense of the State of Ohio. It shall be the duty of said President to account or reject the services of said regiments within twenty days after the Governor of Georgia shall tender them to him.

Be iffurther-enacted, That if the President of the United States shall reject such volunteers, and the Governor of scor, the shall be developed the proper arrangement are no being the property of the same of the Corenor shall immediately tender the services of and regiments to the people of Kanasa.

These Golo resolutions, Mr. Speaker, the ervices of and regiments to the popular trust.

These Golo resolutions, in Speaker, the ervices of the original value and the acquired shall be serviced to the property of the service of th

isme, from which Georgia must retreat, or by which she names stand.

Mr. Orook, of Chattooga—Mr. Speaker, my Kansas bill was hit ed in this House a few days since. It was not re-avolutionary; it was not ultra, yet it was killed. This morning it seems that new lights are thrown upon the subject. Thank God, the day is heaking. My bill proposed no armed legions. Yet it was too ultra, it was unconstitutional, it was highly injudic us. Now it seems that the scales are falling from the gentlemen's eyes. Mr. Speaker, I am too rull to speak; I shall not attempt it. But, sir, I ask upon what conditions was the compremises of 1850 adopted? Sir, we were told that agitation showld cease. But has it crased? No, sir!no. Still it is agitatel agitate! Down with slavery. When, before, in the history of our country, have we beheld an abolition for greas—an abolition speaker? Agitation far from ceasing, is righer now than ever before. And to day we have before us a proposition to raise regiments for our defence. Yet, forscoth, my Kansas bill was too uitra, too rabid, too unconstitutional. Mr. Speaker, I cannot proceed; I must take my seat.

After some further unimportant discussion, the bill was reconsidered, and on motion of Dr. Phillips, referred, tagether with the Ohio resolution, to the Committee on the State of the Republic. Mears. Milleige, Phillips and Harris, of Fulton, were than added to the committee in question, and the committee were requested to report in the morning.

Mansas Meeting in St. Thomas and St. Dennis Parish, S. C.
On the 9th inst a meeting of the citizens of the above named parish was called at the muster ground, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of affairs in Kansas. The meeting was quite nuxeronsly attended and very enthusiastic. Hen John L. Nowell was called to the chair, and on taking his seat made a strong speech upon the subject to be brought before the meeting. Co. Wigfall, Messra. George Eite, and Alired Huger, Jr., were chosen secretaries. Dr. Furman, representative from the parish, in reduced a resolution complimentary to Col. Jef. Buford, who is engaged in raising men to go to Kansas, made some remarks highly commendatory of that gentleman's public spirit and enterprise, as durged the necessity of encouraging his project. He also presented resolutions expressive of the favorable sentiment of the people in regard to Kansas, and one declaring that a subscription be raised for the furtherance of Col. Beford's enterprise. These resolutions were unanimonally adopted. A committee was at once appointed for obtaining subscriptions, lints were opened, and many piecged different amounts upon the spot. The amount subcerbed is to be forwarded to Col. Buford before the first Saturday in March next. Several gentlemen made speeches, detailing that inneediate aid be rendered to those upholding the cause of Southern rights in that country.

German Anti Kansas Free Soil Nigger Worahippers' ficeting in Cincinnati.

A meeing of the Germans opposed to the extension of
slavery in Kansas, was held in Turner's Hall, Cincinnati,
on the 14th instant. The seats, aciles and galleries were
all filed, numbering near a thousand men. The following officers were chosen, viz:—
Tresident—John Schaettle.
Vice-tredient—A. Tafel.
Secretary—Hugo Ta'el.
Second Secretary—Hugo Ta'el.
A committee of five to draft resolutions were appointed.
While the committee withdrew, Councilman Hassaurar
was called on, and addressed the meseting. He exposed
the injustice and wrong of the Nebraska and Kansas bill.
He showed the inconsistency of the democratic construction of the dectrine of popular evereignty. He denomed the union of the pro-slavery democrats and Know Nothings to extend stavery, and urgod Germans to range
themselves on the side of freedom in the approaching
Presidential content. His remarks were listened to with
great attention, and were interrupted with frequent
bursts of applance.

Mr. Dirisci, associate editor of the Volksbizti, then
read the following resolutions agreed upon by the commoi-tee;—

read the following resolutions agreed upon by the committee:

Whereas, the state of political parties at this time is such as to requise from every citizen a mon rigid re examination of the suites he owes to the regulatic.

And whereas, by the abolition of the Missouri compromise, in passing the act for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebrasia, as well as of the undisguised support of the invasion of citizens of Missouri, and their unreadion of the legislative power of the Territory of Kansas; also by a disguised the part of the folders! government of the heights condition and suppression of the people of that Territory, and by the late messag; and the proclemation of the resident, is clearly established that the democratic party is degraded to a mere propassanth section for extending and asturating the evi of negro savers. And whereas, the combination of the democratic members of Courress with the national or Southern Know Nothings of that body at the election of 2posk er, and other unmisstances exists, clearly manifest the tendency of accomplishing an affiliation of these parties for the enuming Presidential election. And whereas, there are in our own State and county the most undoubted proofs on hand of the utter corruption of the democratic party, such as the counter and only the most undoubted proofs on hand of the utter corruption of the democratic passive, where are in our own state and county the most undoubted proofs on hand of the utter corruption of the democratic passive, where are in our own state and county the most undoubted proofs on hand of the utter corruption of the defence of this county were defrauded of their decigat sentences the reshing of the outrage of the outer of the total county were defrauded of their decigat sentences of the other counters and the public money by generally before the proofs of the county preserved.

by mean tools of the democratic organization, &c. And where as, a convention a called to the held at Pittaburg on the 22d February, with the avenued object to set bounds to undue agrees one inherity, and to restore our government to pursity.

gressons on liberty, and to restore our government.

Been ved, That we authorize Mr. Charles Reemelin, who is appointed as a delegate to that convention by the nigger workippers. Association of this city, to represent our political views at the said convention, and that we hereby request him to participate in the said convention, and that we hereby request him to participate in the said envention, and that we hereby request him to participate in the said delegate to direct the attention of the poevention to the following questions, which we consider of paramount importance at the present crisis:—

views at the same convenient, and the vessely reflected resultion of the convenient of the following questions, rect the attention of the porvenient to the following questions, rect the attention of the porvenient of the following questions, and the reason is the same as that stated to be its object in the tirst of takes constitution to wite-une perpetuation of liberty.

2. That our government ought to be purged of its pre shavery tendency and res ord to its original acope, which was the exercise of the two powers clearly given by the constitution—and six versitins is not one of these.

3. That the Constitution of the United States is the first, and it should be the only and hat compromise with slavery. By it we are the only and hat compromise with slavery. By it we are the only and hat compromise with slavery. By it we are the only and hat compromise with slavery. By it we are the only and hat compromise with slavery. By it we are the only and hat compromise with slavery. By it we are the only and hat compromise with slavery. By it we are the only and hat compromise with slavery. By it we are the only and hat compromise with slavery. By it we are the only and hat compromise with slavery. By it we may be a slavery and annihilates liberty. True popular coveriging politic are, esteroys republic, elects camperors, established slavery, and annihilates liberty. True popular coveriging politic are, established by the constitution of the trader of the two promises of the property of the property of the property of the following the property of the

Audience during the speak ng showed that the Germans are a thinking and reasoning people.

Kansas Ald Meeting in Pittsburg.

We copy the following report from the Pittsburg.

Agreesh's to notice, previously given in the newspaters, about a thourand people assembed last night at Franklin Hall, to take action upon the existing state of offairs in Kansas and to devise measures to send relief to the "fee State" settlers there.

Mr. Jackson read the call upon which the meeting had sess mbled, and stated the objects expected to be accomplished. After which Mr. Russell Errett movel the appointment of a committee to report asseries of cas suitions. The Chair appointed the following gent emen:—Mesers, Russell Errett, E. H. Irish, Thos. Steele, Thos. Elliott and Commercial Journal, proceeded to entertain the audience by reading a long article from the New York Tribunes, abounding in abase of Treasilent Pierce, leaded "Pierce rersus Pierce." The article was one of those tissues of fishehood and abuse for which that paper is famous, containing just enough truth to make the most improbable stories reem plausible; but, as, it suited the peculiar views of most of those assembled, was, of course, received with abundant applause.

At the conclusion of the reading of this document, Mr. William E. Strawnson was called to the stand. He made a trief address, in which he aluded to the courrences that have lately transpired in Kansas, denouncing in unneasured terms the Missourians who participated in those occurrences, and calling upon all to contribute liberally to sustain the "free State" men. He said he had received assurances from merchanks and others in this city, upon whom he had called, that they would willingly furnish money, arms and ammunition. He also read the laws pa sed by the Legislature of Kansas relative to slavery, which he of course also denounced, are active to slavery, which he of course also denounced that be repeated to the manual doward the people of Kansas, has given evidences of a settled to the round to the

aid as a free people may give to those who are struggling for free institutions.

Rerolved, That the President, in the source be has pursued toward the people of Kannas, has given evidences of a settled pursues to promote the extension of alayery. He has suffered the Missourcans to make armed institutions into the furritory, on several occasions, without lifting a hand to prevent them; he has permitted them to destroy ballot boxes, deler the actual set ers from voting, choose their representatives in Congress for them, murder peaceable and law abiding citizens, and impose upon the people a Legislature by force; and now that has more than the chartest of the settlers, and the hissourchest of the settlers.

press upon the people a Legislature by force; and now that but mock Legislature has passed laws destroying at the cheribed constitutional rights of the settlers, and the Misson rians are engaged in organising armed bands to entorce them, the has issued his proclamation suncouncing his determination becoperate, practically, if not actually, with those men who have been presented by the continuous properate, practically, if not actually, with those men who have been proceed to the control of the people of the control of the country. Should it result, as there is much reason to fear, in los at life and property to these who are defending their dear eatrishts, their blood he upon his head.

Recoived, That its the right of the people of Kansas to main tain, by force, fined be, the rights solemning currenteed to them in the national constitution and the law organizing that Territory; that it is our right to extend to them pecuniary aid, if they need it; that it is the right of any etitizen of the Union to emigrate there, if he desires to, either alone or in company with others, and to take such arms with hims as are necessary for his own defence in a country new and beset with perflict and that its also our right to extend to such emigrants what ever assistance may be needed to speed them on their wavent assistance may be needed to speed them on their wavent assistance may be needed to speed them on their wavent assistance may be needed to speed them on their wavent assistance may be needed to speed them on their wavent assistance may be needed to speed them on their wavent assistance may be needed to speed them on their wavent and the risk also our right; we distain all efforts to intimidate us, weether they come from a infatunct faccultive or the real-ning and the risk and the risk and our rights, we disdain all efforts to intimidate us, we there they come from a infatunct faccultive or the real-ning and the risk and the risk and the risk an

The Difficulty between Messrs. Rust and Horton.

[From the Washington Union, Feb. 20.]

MR. RUST TO MR. HORTON.

Sir—I was informed on yesterday that an article had appeared in a paper, published in your district, over your initials, giving an account of the difficulty between Horace Greeley and myself, which account was grossly incorrect, and in which issulting and abusive epithets was written in a tone of defiance and brawado, plainly initinating that you would be personally responsible for it. The moment this information was communicated to me I invited you without the bar of the House and told you what I had heard. You acanor ledged yourself the author of the article in question expressed regrets for having written it, made satisfactory re-rac ions and spolegies, and promised to repeat them upon the floor of the House.

This morning, on the ground of forbearance, you ex-

the House.

This morning, on the ground of forbearance, you express a preference tor making the apology and retraction through the public prints of the city. Provided they are full and unqualified, this cour. e will be satisfactory. Refull.

Hon. Incs. R. Horrox.

MR. Horrox S REPLY TO MR. RUST.

WASHINGTON, Feb 19, 1856.

Sir.—In answer to your note of this morning, I repeat what I stated to you personally, that the tone of my letter giving an account of the affair with Mr. Greeicy had been misapprehended. I did not intend to use language which would be personally offensive to you; and I say now, that if anything written by me justiy saimits of such an Interpretation, I cheerfully retract it. Respectfully, yours,

Hon. A. RUST.

## The Duty of the Police.

The Duty of the Police.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Your correspondent W. H. S. makes some good suggestions, but evidently is in error as to the present regulations.

W. H. S. is not, I presume, aware that there are but ore-fourth of the whole number of patrolmen on duty from sunrise to sunset, and that the other three-fourths are required, by the rules of the Department, to sleep and rest during the day—one-fourth in beds at the station houses, and the other two-fourth at home, unless called by an alarm of fine or riot. If the men de not get the necessary sleep and rest, it is their own fault.

The true and only way to cure the evil complained of by W. H. S. is to increase the number of the free. It is a notorious fact that the Mayor has frequently requested the Common Council to authorize the Commissioners of Police to appoint more men, but so far without success.

Fire in Birmingham.—The factory of the Novelty Works, in Ansonia, Birmingham, Corn., was burned down on Sunday morring. The works were used as a wood turning and are factory. The loss is \$22,000. Insured &: \$10,000, divided between the City, Hartford, Bampder, Springfield and New Haven City effices.

### MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. This Board assembled at their chambers, in the City Hall, last evening. The President, B. P. Pinckoey, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read

and approved.

Petitions were first in order, but none of imports were presented; and, upon motion, the Board then re-solved itsell into

solved itself into

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

On the special order of the evening, which was the majority and minority reports upon the new City charter.

A motion was made by Councilman — that the majority report be taken up and considered section by section.

Councilman Bool moved to amend by taking up the minority report.

ninority report.

This amendment was lost, and the first motion was

acopied.

The first section was then read, as follows:—

Fee I. The corporation, or body corporate, now existing, and known by the name of "the hayor, Aldermen and outlook to be a body point and corporate, in fact and in mane, by the name of "the Mayor, Aldermen and commonative of the city of New York" and it remain and continue to be a body point and corporate, in fact and in mane, by the name of "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the city of New York" and by that name shall have perpential succession, and be able to sue and be sued, to plead and to be imprised, to answer and to be answered, to defend and to be defended in all courts and places is all manner of sations, suits, complaints, picat, causes, maters and demands whatever, and of what nature and kind whatever, has a full and ample manner and form as any citizen; and shall be capable to take, purchase, bad, receive and only and the capable to take, purchase, bad, receive and only and the capable to take, purchase, or in any other manner, any property, real or personal, of what nature, kind or quality whatever; and may and shall have and use a common seal, and may alter or change the states at their pleasure; and shall have and continue to restrict and ergor, all the rights, insmunities, powers, privileges and tranchises heretofore and hitherto belonging to it; and shall have power to make all mediful laws, by-laws and requisitions for the municipal government of said city.

Councilman Barser moved to amend by inserting after the words "said city," and the Board of Alderman, "the acting as supervisors of the county shall have power to take all new ords."

Councilman Rarser moved to amend the amendment, Councilman Rarser moved to amend the amendment by inserting in the place of "Board of Aldermen," the word "Common Council."

This amendment of Councilman Gray was carvied, and then upon motion the whole section as amended was adopted.

The second section of the proposed charter was then read:—

The second section of the proposed charter was then read:—

Sec. 2. The recourire power of said Corporation shall be vested in the Mayer, members of executive council, and such other executive of the council of the c

the first election in Bayor, under this act, shall be need as she charter election in BoS.

Councilman CLIFTON moved to strike out all of the first sentence of this section down to the first period.

Councilman Swan opposes this amendment.

Councilman Taylon ead it was a waste of time to discuss this matter. They were getting themselves into a snarl, and he would move to pass the whole subject over.

Councilman Baxim moved to refer it best to the Committee on Law Bepartment, with instructions to report complete.

complete. This motion to refer back was carried by a vote of 35 to

The smotion to refer back was carried by a vote of 35 to 12.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

The report upon the application of the Screet Commissioner for more clerks, and adverse to his request, was next called up.

There was some debate upon this report, in which it was shown that additional help in the Street Department was absolutely necessary. It appeared that there has been accumulating for years in the Department confirmations of assessments, and other valuable papers, that have never been recorded. The lass of these papers would be incalculable to the city. The Bland, from the debate appreciated the importance of this work to be done in the Street Department, and ordered the report back to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, that they might inquire more particularly into the request of tas Commissioner, and report in layor of his application.

The Board then adjourned.

A number of citizens of Philadelphia having invited the Hon. George M. Dallas to partake of a public dunner previous to his starting on his foreign mission, that gentleman has decimed the honor in the fellowing letter:

Financial 18, 1856.

Your very hind letter has been received, covering an invitation fr. m a large number of my destinguished and much esteemed fellow townsmen, with a request that I will name a day for the dinner by which they propose to henor me, before my departure.

I cannot too forethly express my high repreciation of this compliment, and my warm reciprocation of the telling by which it was prompted. No more real gratification could be experienced, and no parer pride indulged, than would spring from a cordial association with all the gentemen who have thus addressed me.

But a strong impression of public duty, and the necessity of devoting every bear of a anort period to hurned preparations, oblige me most reluctantly to forego the enjoyment.

I beg you, therefore, to convey to those whom, as a committee you represent, my sincere acknowledgements for their generous proposal, with an expression of my

committee you represent, my sincere acknowledgements for their generous proposal, with an expression of my regret that I am unable to avail myself of it, and be good enough yourselves to accept the assurance that I remain, with great regard, most truly and respectfully, your friend and obedient servant.

G. M. DALLAS.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The grand legendary equestrian draw a, styled "Herne the Hun'er," will be repeated this creaing, in which the beautiful stud belonging to Mesors. Myers & Nixon, including the wonderfully trained animal, Fire Fly, will be introduced. The theatre has been crowded to excess every night since its production, and it is very likely to continue to be so for many weeks, as the manager has spared nothing to make it worthy the support of the dramatic public.

NIELO'S GARDEN.—The wonderful Rayels announce Leb-

Ninlo's Garden.—The wonderful Ravels announce Lehman's new pantonimic spectacle, entitled the "Elf King," sgain to-night. The three leading characters are personated by Antoine, Francois and Jerome Ravel, and the seenery, machinery, costumes, properties and dan sea are all new snd appropriate. The comic partonimes of the "Secret Marriage" is also to be played, the cast embracing the names of several leading members of the company.

are all new and appropriate. The comic pantomics of the "Secret Marriage" is also to be played, the cast embracing the names of several leading members of the company.

Powary Theatre.—The grand and very successful drama of "Herne, the Hunter" is to be withdrawn for a short time after to-morrow evening, as it is to be produced in Beaton next week. It will commence the amusments to might, and the closing feature will be hydrester Silverquill's burleague of the "Female Forty Phiswes; or, the Fairy Legien of the Golden Region." Those who have not steen "Hense, the Hunter" at the Bawery, should avail themselves of the present brist opportunity. However, whould avail themselves of the present brist opportunity. Burnon's Theatre.—Shakepere's comedy of the "Winter's Tale," which is becoming more popular on every representation, is to be played again this evening. The lading characters are personated by Mesza. Perry, Lofingweil, Burton, Reignolds; Mrs. Parsec, Mrs. Hughes and Miss Thaire. In the production of this speedid or medy, manager Burton has displayed the same good generalship which has always characterized his career as a catairs for the public, and we are glad to find that the public have so handsemely crowded his efforts, for the theatre is actually crammed every evening.

LAURA KERNE'S VARIETIES—Sheridan Knowles' popular play of the "Hunchback" is provided for this evening, together with the beautiful divertisement, style the "Judgment of Paris." The cast of those very attractive pieces, embrace the name of the entire company; Miss Laura Keene, Miss Kate Reignolds, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Conract Clarke, Mr. Mestayer and Mr. Johnet'n suutaining the principal characters in the play. Great preparations are being mace at this theatre to celebrate Washington's birthday.

Wallack's Theatre.—The great favorite and talented commedian, Mr. B. Placide, is to take his benefit to night. The pieces to be represented are "John Bull," and the "First Night," in both of which the beneficiarie will aprear, supported by Messrs. Bong

Miss Kearrey and Miss Curtiss are to sustain the leading female characters.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—The splendid panoramic painting of those interesting countries are still on exhibition at Academy Hall. The hall is well filled every night, and the views are enthusiastically applauded.

SPIRUTS AT THE TAPERNACLE.—Prof. Spencer, the renowned chempion and antagonist against modern spiritualism, is to give a lecture at the Tabernacle to-night, demonstrating the entire failage of spiritualism, and tracing it to scientific and philosophical principles. Huelectures in Cincinnatiand elsewhere created an intense excitement, and no doubt the Tabernacle, on this occarion, will be filled to its utmost capacity.

Our City Railroads.

New York, Free 19, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Last evening I rade up in one of the Fourth avenue cars from the Astor House. On reaching Tenth street, I targ the bell for the driver to rein up, and when he had brought up to nearly a walk I was on the point of stepping off, when the conductor having rang the bell, the car gave a sudden jerk forward, and my foremost foot coming on a bank of ice, I fed. and was drawn by the car a distance of about 12 feet before I could dientangle myself. I sprained my left arm, be idea spoiling my clothing, the conductor rever attempted to stop the car or to assist me, although, standing inside the car, with the door closed, he may not have seen that I had fallen.

Being a stranger, I am ignorant of the rules which govern your city cars; but I certainly think they should be made to stop for passengers to get off, particularly shen the ground is so very slippery and the footing so insecure.

R. McDONALD.

PRINTERS' STRIKE IN CANADA.—The printers of londor, C. W., have "struck" for higher wages. The Proc Press adventise for six young ladies to learn the art of printing.

Another Case of Seduction and Abertion.

ANTE MORTEM EXAMINATION OF THE VICTIM—ARREST OF THE ACCURED PARTIES BY THE CORONEE.

Another case of seduction and abortion has come under the observation of the authorities. On Tuesday evening Dr. Tunnell, of the Charity Hospital, in Thirteenth street, came to the Coroner's office, in Chambers street, and informed Coroner Perry that Catharine Bruxen, a patient then lying at the point of death in the above institution, had revealed to him the fact of an abortion having been procured upon her person by a doctor residing in Essex. procured upon her person by a doctor residing in Essex street. As the unfortunate woman was in a very critical condition, and would not, in the opinion of Dr. Finnell, live for more than a day or two, Coroner Perry immedi-ately proceeded to the bedside of the sick woman, where an ante mortem examination was taken in the presence of a jury of six men, as directed by law. The complainant in this affidavit deposed (bedisving she was in a dy-ing state, and would not recover) that while she was living at the house of Mrs. Wilkins, of Castleton, Westchester county, as a demestic, she was visited by Francis Legontpel, and through his solicitations became encients. That while in this condition her lover caciente. That while in this condition her lover gave her directions to proceed to Dr. Schmuder of 128 Houston street, for the purpose of having an abortion procured; that Dr. Schmeider would, on her application, have nothing whatever to do with the case, but referred her to a German doctor living at No. 143 Essex referred her to a German doctor living at No. street; at the instance of Legoutpel she went to this physician, and took board at his house for ten days; that while she was here the doctor procured an abortion upon her person; that two other females came to this place during her stay, and had abortions effected. After de-

having paid the doctor \$25 for board and services, she left the premises, and went to the house of Mrs. Aspenall, No. 101 Tenth street, where ste had been living on a previous occasion; that white here she became quite ill, and it was found necessary to call in Dr. Meccalf, who immediately had her conveyed to the hospital in Thirteenth atreet, where she now lies.

Upon the strength of this affidavit Coroner Perry issued warrants for the arrest of Dr. Cabel, of 118 Essex street, and also far Mr. Legoutpel, of No. 12 Lenard street. When the parties were brought before the dying woman, Dr. Cabel cross-examined the witness as follows:—

scribing the manner in which she was treated at the physician's residence, the sick woman went on to say, that having paid the doctor \$25 for board and services, she

Q. How can you make this complaint against me? A.

A. I did.

Q. Did you not tell the person you sent for the linen that you had fallen down in the street, and were taken to my house? A. No.

Q. Who did you send for the linen? A. Mrs. Alvisit.

Q. Did you say to Mrs. Alvisit that you felt sick before you came to my house? A. No, not to her nor any one else. Q. Did you say to Mrs. Alvisit that you lest sick before you came to my house? A. No, not to her nor any one else.

Q. Two days after you were at my house did you not go out several times? A. I was told sometimes to go out, but I only went once.

Q. Were you not very well when you left my house? A. I was not very sick; m) foot was swollen, and I sent for Dr. Metcalf the same night.

Q. You accuse me of performing the operation? A. Yes.

Q. You accuse me of persons of the cause you operated upon me; I am not angry at you, but I think I am going to die.

Q. Hyou were so sick in my house, why did you leave? A. Because you told me I was well enough to leave?

Q. If you were so sick in my house, why did you leave? A. Because you told me I was well enough to work.

At the conclusion of the examination the Coroner required each of the defendants to give bail for their future appearance. Lejentpel was held to bailin the sum of \$1,000, while Dr. Cobel was committed to prison in default of \$2,000.

The victim in this case is a French woman by birth, and is thrity-two years of age; she says she has known Lejentpel for several years, and that he has repeatedly promised to marry her, but always postponed the caremony. The accused, on the other hand, decies having been the means of secuction, and says he never promised marriage.

# MORE RUFFAINISM—AFFEMPT TO SHOOT A POLICE-MAN. At a late hour on Tueslay night, as officer Cook, of the

Nin:h ward police, was patrolling his beat in Greenwich street, near Bethune, he heard the cries of somebody in street, near Bethune, he heard the cries of somebody in cisiress. On approaching the spot from when the cries emanated he saw three rascals beating a cilored man. He in mediately ran towards the fallen man, when the rescals ran off. The policeman pursued them, when one of them turned and pulling cut a pistol fired it at the policeman, but without effect. The chase was con inued, but the fogitives succeeded in making their escape up They street. When the policeman returned to the spot where he left the prostrate colored man, he could not find that individual, although he searched high sod low for him.

fer him.

ARREST OF ALLEGED HIGHWAYMEN.

Part Wilson, Edward M. Three men named Robert Wilson, Edward McCarthy and Samuel McNiel, sere taken into custody by officers Caliaban and Murpby, of the First ward police, on the charge of highway robbery, committed, as it is alleged, upon the person of Hans Brown, a resident of First avenue. The complainant singes that about 3 o'clock Wednesoay morning, as he was quietly passing through Rector street, he was attacked by the prisoners who knocked him down and rifled his pockets of a wutch and some other valuables. His cries for help attracting the attention of the efficers, they hastened to the spot, and were just in time to cut short the retreat of the accused. The prisoners were brought before Justice Comnuity yesterday morning when they were committed for trial on a charge of highway robbiry.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

## CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

An Erglish spilor, named Samuel Noah, was taken into enslowy yesterday, by officer Cakford, of the Lower Polite Court, on a charge of bigamy, pre'erred against him by Mary Nash, his reputed wife. The accused is represented to have married no less than three wives. On the 12th of June, 1852, Nosh is said to have married his first wife, at Boston, while in Nivember last he became enamored with one Catharine Lucy, and was married to her by the Rev. Mr. Pease, of the Five Point Mission. It is also said that Nosh has another wife in Brocklyn. The accused was committed to prison for axamination by Justice Councily.

sion. It is also said that [Noah has another wife in Brocklyn. The accused was committed to prison for axamination by Justice Connoily.

The Florida War-News from For I Myers. [From the Tampa Peninsular, Feb. 9.]

The following it formation from Fort Hyers is obtained from an efficial source; it embraces all the news from that quarter up to the 2d inct., la est dates:—

Three of the corpses of the unfortunate party who were attacked near Fort Deynaud, on the 18th uit., have been feund: Corporal Love, and privates Slavin and Fanning, of Company L. Nothing was seen of Busby and McKiaron, the cuter missing met; they were probably taken farther and killed at some more remote place. Corporal Love evicently made a stout tesis ance, as he clothes were found in different places in the bushes, in the vicinity of the first attack.

Live the Molinard, with company I, returned to Fort Center, from an expedition to lake Gkee Cho-Bee, on the 18th of January. He reports having had a very boister-cous voyage around the lake—saw no Infians or signs of their having been there.

Fort MeRae remains uninjured.

Lieut, Molinard, with fifty men of company I, isgar-risoned at Fort Center.

Heut. Gray, with a detachment intended to re-occupy Fort Thompson being under water, its obourparcy at this time is impossible.

Segmant Smith who commanded the detachment at Fort enter in the absence of Lieut, Molinard, was at Fort Myers on the 32. He reported to Col. Brown that no Indians or signs were seen near the former post, and that the whole country was under water. Smith left Fort Center on the Ist.

Beyet Major Arnoli's commands is much prostrated by sickness and long continued and severe service, and the troops at Fort Myers are in the same discouraging state.

An express rider from Fort Deynaud to Fort Center, was fired on, and, on his return, saw two Indians.

Fort simon Drum, one of the forts burnet by the Indian, is to be rebuit and garrisonet, for the purpose of establishing a depot there, to supply troops to operate in the Big Cypre

SCARCITY OF FOOD AMONG THE OJIBWAS.—A pilvale letter from the Rev. Mr. Wright, missionary smore the Ojibwas Inclans, in the northern section of Min nesota, reports great scarcity of food in that region. The letter is without date, though evidently written early in the winter, and probably from the station of the American Missionary Society at Red Lake. It appears in the February missionary paper of that society. Mr. Wright says:—Our stock of food is less than half the usual quantity; the worms entirely destroyed the crop of coin we depended upos. The Indians raised but very little for the same reason. They have taken, however, a good supply of fish, but they go fast where there is no ther food. We have no money with which to purchase and transport flour from St. Paul, and if the friends do not or carnet supply this necessity, way we must live by 'alth, if we live at all. It is a dark point in our labore here to have to begin a long, dreary winter, with a 'smily of nearly thirty, with so small a quantity of food, but we feel that the Lord will provide, if it is the best, on the whole. I think it would be well to left the people know, in some way, something about the destination. If nothing is done, we shall be obliged to killad our low-to prevent starvation. The station at Caus Lake is no better supplied. How sweet it is a such times to leave sail in the hands of Him whose is the "earth and the full-ness thereof." How can he let his people suffer any more than is for their good while its love for them is infinite, his recourses so boundless?

University Medical College, Fourteenth St.
FERRUARY 20, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Will you allow me, through your columns, the opporturnity of removing any erroneous impression which may be in circulation respecting the amount of damage done by the fire which occurred at the University Medical College, this morning. The loss has been so trifling, that the icctures have been resumed this af ernoon, and will be centinued, as usual, to the end of the course.

JOHN W. DRAPER,
President of Medical Faculty.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS AT PHILADELPHIA. THE FIRE WAXES HOTTER.

The Southern Caucus--- The Twelfth Section. DERATE ON THE CAPHOLIC QUESTION.

A Belt Expected .-- Outsiders Shut Off.

LIST OF DELEGATIONS TO THE COUNCIL. Warm Debate, and Expurgation of the

Twelfth Section, &c., PHILADRIPHIA, Feb. 19-P. M. I telegraphed you last night that the Southern men, with some belp from New York, had received to stand by the twelrth section at all hazards. The Southern caucus met at Sanson Street Hall last night, when Mr. Clay, of

kaness, acted as Secretary. Parson Brownlow, of Ten-nessee, and others of the hardest kind of Southern men, addressed the caucus. It was formally resolved to stick to the twelfth section at all bazards; and if the South should be out-voted, it will boit. The same will be the case with the North.

In addition to the debate on the migger question, the

Kentucky, was voted in the chair, and Mr. Pike, of Ar-

Southern caucus discussed the eighth section, which is

as follows:—

8. Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupt tendencies of the Roman Catholic church in our country, by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or dipfunction of the couly who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or ladirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or eccessistics, and who are Americans by birth, education and radining; thus fulfilling the maxim, "Americans only shall govern America."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and rehatious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the luli, unrestrained and peacetic epic ment of his own religious opinions and wrealig, and a jealous religitance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or entrols to obtain an accordancy over any other in the Riste, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by a fisher, all combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate or exclesions.

ceinsite.

The Lou'siana delegates have never adopted this section and it is distanteful to many members of the party in the South. The Order cannot afford to lose any votes South, where the democracy is so strong, and a vigorous effort will be made to strike out this section. That, then, is what the South asks: the expunging of

the 8th section, and the retaining of the 12th. The action of the North and West was in part by the meeting of the State Council of Pennsylvania yesterday. when I say the State Council, I mean the Governor Johnson party. There is another, which is presumed to be harder on the rigger question.

The Council met at Franklin Hall yes erday morning, at 9 o'clock; the Hon. John R. Edie, President, in the chair.

at 9 o'clock; the Hon. John R. Edie, President, in the chair.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, That the American party of Pennsylvania do recognize and assert the right of any and each of the several States to maintain and exercise their several regions of the several States to maintain and exercise their several regions of the party, namely, that the "nautre born shall rule America."

A resolution was also passed, achering to the platform of principles of the National Council approved in June last, and directing the delegates to the National Council to use all honorable means to repeal the 12th section thereof.

I say this shadows for the Northern sentiment, because the delegation of this Council was admitted this morning to seats in the convention. It is composed of the following named persons:—

ned persons:— 1. R. C. Smi h, Philadelphia.

3. R. P. Gillingham, "
4. Jos. Wood, Jr., "
5. Lleyd Jones, Montgomery county.
6. Francis Parke, Chester.
7. S. F. Gwin ner, Bucks.
8. J. B. Winner, Bucks.
8. J. B. Winner, Bucks.
9. U. J. Inckey, Lancaster.
10. J. J. Clyde, Camphin.
11. J. A. Heistand, Lancaster.
12. S. P. Rase Montour.
13. R. C. Pyle, Northsmpton.
14. T. L. Giff rd, Philadelphia.
15. F. A. Van Cleve, Northumberland.
16. D. E. Small, York.
17. T. M. Carliele, Franklin.
18. Elaington Harumond, Blair.
19. T. J. Coffee, Indiana.
20. Hon. Jac. Covode, Westmereland.
21. B. F. C. Morgan, Aleghary.
22. J. Harrison Sewel, "
23. T. J. Power, Lawrence, "
24. Hop. J. R. Ezlie, Somerset, "
25. Hen. Lemuel Todd, Cumberland.
17. The history of the Pennsylvenia difficulty seems to be that some thirteen delegates, out of 261, bolted last summer from the State Council at Reading, but not on the subject of the 12th section. These bolting delegates represented the great majority of the Order in the State with the State council went on with its work, and ent out the twelfth section. The State, while the others were a wery small minority.

Now you have the Northern and the Southern platform, The Northern men say it is impossible to carry a state with the 12th section on the platform, and that the South has 85 democratic votes in the electoral colleges as as a ure thing, so that it is not worth while to do a great

Now you have the Northern and the Southern platforms. The Northern men say it is impossible to carry a stase with the 12th section on the platform, and that the South has 85 democratic votes in the electoral colleges are sure thing, so that it is not worth while to do a great deal for a rection that cannot do much for the Order. I think there may be a general softening on both sides, so that a compromise may be effected. It is a great thing that cohesive power of public plunder; and though the Southenners talk big, and the Northern men are full of gasconace about freedom, &c., yet, reather than let the democracy walk over the course, they may "conquer their prejudices."

The New York delegation has settled all its difficulties. The feeling in the convention is in favor of admisting the Louislans delegation.

The precedings of the Council to-day have been of no great importance, except the settling of the Pennsylvania difficulty, as above mentioned.

The Council met at ten o'clock. Mr. Freeman, of Pennsylvania, the Vice Freeddent, took the chair. Mr. Bartlett, the President, but he o'clock Mr. Sheets, who was made temporary President yesterday, took a back seat, and, by the blessings of Providence, Mr. Freeman's right was not contested.

The room was then cleared of ou'siders, and a Sergenat-at-Arms, of a misanthreptic turn of mind and a passion for biting off people's noses, was appointed. There were about half the number of delegates present that the Grand Cundil is entitled to. A large number, with Bartlett, are snowed up at Harrisburg, and others are in no hurry to get here until Friday. They look upon this preliminary Council as a humbog, which it is. A North Carolina delegate moved this morning that this special council, after receiving credentials, do adjourn without delay. The motion went over on account of the contusion in receiving the credentials. It will doubless be rerewed and may be auccessful. It would have the effect to leave the whole subject open to the nomination, which meets on Friday. There

PHILADELPHIA ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

[From the Philadelphia times (Know Nothing.) Feb. 20.]

The National Council of the American party met, purvuant to adjournment, at Samson Street Hall, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Considerable delay ensued in the organization of the body, the members being engaged in talking over, and speculating upon, and deliterating thoroughly the business to be transacted by the body in general c uncil. A few minutes after 11 o'clock, the Vice President, Mr. Chares D. Freeman, called to order, but some time clapsed before the regular order of business was proceeded with.

The following is a correct list of the delegates present and participating in the deliberations of the National Council:— PHILADELPHIA ACCOUNT OF THE PRO-

unco :	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	RHODE ISLAND.
Gov. A. Colby	W. E. Simmons,
and two others.	E. G. Nightengale,
MASSACHUEETTS.	J. Chase,
A. A. Richmord.	T. C. Knight.
H. E. Wheelright.	NEW YORK.
A. O. Brewster,	F. W. Walker.
E R. Robinson,	H. A. Morgan,
G. K. Pargborn,	James W. Barker.
A. B. Ely.	W. A. Chester,
J. M. Keith,	Jos. Sandey,
J. H. Temple,	G. L. Nichols,
S. J. Sumner,	F. L. Westbrook,
W. S. Thurston.	H. P. Northrup.
CONNECTICUT.	L. L. Lowell,
N. D. Sperry,	B. S. Seymour,
James E. Dunham,	J. Ceoper.
L. G. Peck.	G. C. Bennett.
D. B Booth,	J. D. Ford,
A E B Dy.	F. B. Bailey.
MATERIAL STREET, ST.	and the state of t

J. K. Oakley,
J. W. Woooward,
Jas. N. Reymolds,
Jas. Owens,
J. Whiston,
John Curry,
John Curry,
John Curry,
E. C. Campbell,
George O. Jones,
Selah Bquires,
C. C. Barr,
E. E. Marion,
E. P. Middler,
John Ballock,
M. Johnson, M. Johnson, F. H. Bolly, C. F. Johnson,
J. R. Weeks,
A. S. Livingston,
C. D. Deahler,
J. H. Lyon,
Sel. Andrews,
E. S. McClellan. A. B. Cacwalader Stephen For; and R. C. Pyle, T. M. Carlisle, T. J. Caffee, T. J. Gifford, H. N. Jennings.
L. H. Webster.
DEFRAIRT OF COURSE
Vespecian Enic
ARKANGA.
A. Fowler.
LOUSSANA.
George Eustis,
J. H. Lewis,
C. C. Lathrop,
J. Meilen. John Biestand, R. C. Smith, R. C. Smith,
L. Jones,
W. F. Johnston,
J. Goesler,
Lemuel Todd,
J. R. Edie,
Jno. Covode,
B. T. C. Morgan,
E. Hammond,
J. P. Kasee,
O. J. Dickey,
Prancis Park,
J. Wood, Jr.,
R. P. Gillingham.
DELAWAKE R. Clemente, E. J. Smithers, E. D. Porter.

R. P. Gillingham.

BELAWARE
R. Clemente,
R. Clemente,
E. J. Smithers,
E. D. Porter.
W. G. Brownlow,
MARKLAND.
H. H. Burnell,
J. R. Codell,
W. Alexander,
J. R. Codell,
M. Alexander,
J. R. Codell,
M. Michester.
John W. Flamell,
J. R. Codell,
M. Merrican,
J. H. McCae.
NORTH CAROLINA
W. H. Harrison,
J. H. Michester,
W. H. Harrison,
J. D. Pool.
The President announced that the first business in order was the declaion of the Council on the coatested seate of members of the different States.
At this point Mr. Baker, from Ohio, rose and moved that the courtesies of this Council be extended to the reporters of the press—whom he desired to samit to essate.
He said he would offer the motion without discussion.
We had nothing to conceal from the eyes of the werld.
The principles of the Order were such as to commend them to the attention and favor of all true Americana, and so long as any part of the proceedings were to be published he hoped that the members would coeffer to allow the reporters to make a full and fair report of the movement.

A Mangur, from Connecticut, said he held in his hand a resolution of similar import, and be trusted that the Council would extend the courtesies of the body to the reporters.

A DEBEGATE from Connecticut—I am afraid that this would not be large enough to hold them. He would move that a stengrapher to admitted into the Council, who would plagge himself to make a fair report of the proceedings, and furnish the same to all the papers.

DEBEGATE from Connecticut—I am afraid that this would not accomplish the ead. I do not wish any garbled reports to go forth. Let the truth be given by all, and the only way fo get this was to allow such papers as desire to send tasir reporters here to report our proceedings.

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A DRIMATE—An irresponsible reporter admitted into the Council might publish a garbled report, and the Council would have no control over him. He desired to have a stencgrapher admitted, who was a member of the Order, and let him furnish slips to the rest.

ANOTHER DEBEATE—There were reporters here from New York who were determined to resort what was said and done here, and a good deal that will not be done. He alluded to this fact because the New York papers extracted to this fact because the New York papers extracted to the fact of the country than any others, and if any reports are to go forth it is our duty to see that they are fair and reliable in all respects. He haught the end could be attained by authorizing the Secretary to copy the record of the proceedings and have it published in the different papers.

The SEKRETARY—the difficulty now is the same as was experienced in June last. The Council then directed me to do the same thing, but replected to provide the means to pay for the publication.

A SOUTHERN DELEATE—I want this matter decided, so that we can have an unbiased report in the morning journals, and the way to attain the is to admit the reporters to seats in this body. They are an indefergable set of men, and as we have found in the Delig Morning Journals, and the way to attain their to admit the reporter to seats in this body. They are an indefergable set of men, and as we have found in the Delig Morning Journals, and the way to attain the its ordent the reporter to seats in this body. They are an indefergable set of men, and as we have found in the Delig Morning Journals, and the way to attain their to admit the reporter to seats in this body. They are an indefergable set of men, and as we have found in the Delig Morning Journals, and the way to attain their to admit the reporter to seats in this bedy.

A DILMARTE FRO

The subject of contested seets was then taken up, smid much centumen.

Definition of the contested seets was then taken up, smid much centumen.

Definition of the council be requested to withdraw. Another Definition of the Council be requested to withdraw. (Laughter, and crise of "Let them alone.")

One of the delegates from Louisians cames forward, at this point, and said that he desired the question as to the right of the Louisian delegates to seats in the Council to be settled as soon as possible. There were delegates here who were members of Congress, and did not desire to spend their time in Ehiladelphis to the neglect of other public business, if their claims were to be decided upon adversely.

A DELEGATE FROM New York—I move to refer the subject of the Louisians delegation to the same semmittee. There were two Councils in that State, and those who were here were nembers of a State Council that was not directly connected with the National Council.

A INTROAM FROM ONIO contended that this was a continuation of the session of June last, and he submitted that no action oculd be taken until the resolution adopted at the time was re-connidered.

A NEW YORK DELECATE stall that the delegates from Louisians were to imembers of the same body as those of June last, and could not be samitted into this Council. (Notes and confusion.)

A NO DIO FRIMARY said that he came here to deal out equal and exact justice to all parties. If there was but one set of delegates here from Louisians, and bey have credentials with them, we cannot reduce them adminished. He did not care what their rews might be on other questions, so long as they were true to the fundamental principles and plytform of the Order, we could take action to eject them. But until that was ascertained, he should consider them entitled to their seats and vota secretifuely. (Renewed applanse.)

Coknel Pike, of Arkanasa, advocated the almission of the Louisian delegation at once. He was the district deputy of that section and he know of but one Seats.

Checkel Pi

present prima facic evidence of membership, and as the Louisianians have the credentials we must admit them to reats.

A DRIMGATE—Is there a State Council in Louisians? The SACRETARY explained that there was no State Council hooding direct communication with the National Council, corroborating substantually the remarks of Oct. Pike.

Mr. J. W. BARKER, of New York, advocated the adminsion of the Louisians desgates. There were designates here from the North Sou b, East and West, who had withdrawn from the National Caused, but who were still true to the principles of the party. When they asked up we did not stop to question them in relation to their course, and it would be an act of injustice to apply such a test to the claimants in this case. There were Councils which had abolished secrey altogether. We assume reject them according to the principle sattled upon here. They are entitled to seats, and he would frestly vote for their admission. (Applianes and continuous)

The discussion was continued at great laught, with considerable violence and aspertly of feeling. At times, the excitement throughout the body was of the most intense character, and on several occusions, depicts the rape of the gravel, the President found great difficulty in maintaining order.

A the height of the excitement, Mr. Eugen. of Louisiana, cause forward and desired to say a word are so to the Council, touching the matter before its (Great contest) and the great matter before its (Great contest) and the great matter before its (Great contest and contest and on the same provides the research confidency in most in not a member of the Council, touching the matter before its (Great contest on an according to the council, second on the same provides the council to the council, second on the same provides the council to the council to the council to the council to the provide the same provides the council to the council to the provide the council to the council to the council to the provide the council to the council to the council to the presen

A DRIGATZ—I move that the gentleman from Los have leave to speak.

After considerable difficulty, and amid much lence, the mution was put and carried by a larger. Every then stepped in front of the President and said that he would claim the attention of the cil but a few minutes only. In the State of Los the people have organized a native American socie the only principle upon which we stand, or also discussed, is the great principle of native American just June, the following action was taken by the can party of Louisiana, and will explain the withis question. While we approve of the platform of the national plant for the late National Conneil, we reserve to on the right to reject the 8th section as unjust to the